The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1836

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. 1741.

I AM really, in a great measure, ashamed to take any farther Notice of so abandon'd a Scribbler as the *Champion*; but his impudent persisting in the Abuse of a noble Person who has no way deserved it, compels me against my Will to take some Sort of Satisfaction. It is well known how angry ...w uneasy some of his Patrons have been with ...former Offences of this Sort; and therefore I ...by any means believe they would encourage an ...of this Nature, so directly opposite to the Laws ..., and the Rules of Decency. On the other ... if this was a voluntary Sally of Capt. *Vinegar's* ...without Orders or Instructions, it is to be hoped ...will be called before his Masters, for so *mal a* ...Conduct, and receive such a Reproof as he de... Such villainous Insinuations may be thrown ...out any Man ... as this shameless Author hath ...against this Noble Lord, and therefore every ...Honour is interested in the Affront. If Gentle... of his Quality especially, are treated on any co... Presence in so base, so low, so scandalous a ... by Men who write Scandal for their Bread, and ...any Character to gratify their Party, this will ...proof of the Danger of the Press, and of the ...from which it comes. It is notorious the Go... has not the least Intention against our Free... by its being so passive for some Years under the ...falls from the Press; and 'tis as notorious, ...the Publick Affairs of the Faction, or some ...design of the Authors of this Paper, have en... —— (since abusing Governors will not ...try whether Personal Outrages, and injuring ...Characters, will provoke what they flatter ...would put the Nation into a Flame. So ...intention, so plainly discover'd in so many At... of this Kind, may well excuse the following ..., which I leave to be call'd Doggerel by that ...Pair, who are better vers'd therein than any ...the Kingdom.

R. FREEMAN.

EPIGRAM.

...lic'nte TOOLS, who without Fear or Shame,
...Want of Sense and Honesty proclaim,
... asperse the Virtuous, Brave, and Wise:
...yourselves, and publish others Lies.
...your Ink, eject your pois'nous Rage,
...e to find the PRESS as well as STAGE.
...ye shew yourselves, your Masters shew,
...at their Purpose e'en to Vulgar View.
... Dissensions, *to* embroil *the* State,
...themselves *transfer the* PUBLICK HATE.
... Crowds the *ill-intendi* gGuides,
... *in Discourse, and* FIENDS *in all besides:*
...your *Lab'rinth* I present the *Thread*,
...how TRUTH in CHAMPIONS may be read.

RALPH FREEMAN, *Esq*;

...,

...been for several Years a constant Reader, and, ...ally speaking, as constant an Admirer of your ... I remember first to have seen it at a Town in ...where it was recommended to me by a very in... Gentleman, as the mildest Political Paper that ...e Publick. I read, and immediately concurr'd ...in Judgment; nor have I seen any Cause to ...ange, tho' in the Course of your Debates you ...ve'd some extraordinary Provocations. This ..., I have often wonder'd what the Cause could ...you are infinitely worse treated than any other ...in the *Gazetteer* by your Opponents. One ...ave imagined that your Tenderness to those you ...should have at least extorted a Return of good ...towards you; or, that in common Decency, ...you had dealt with very gently, should have ...giving you ill Language. But as quite the ...have fallen out, as you have been the perpetual ...their Reproach, and had more Scandal thrown ...you beyond comparison, than any who have ...their Pens on the same Side, I have taken some ...examine and find the Source of so odd and so ...able a Conduct; and either I am mistaken, or I can very truly assign the Reasons of your Ill Usage. Those as in some measure they affect you, so in another Sense they affect the Publick, and that deeply; on this account I thought proper to commit them to Paper, and to communicate them to you, first for your own Use, and then for that of your Readers: Nor do I expect (as some of your Correspondents do) that my Letter should be immediately publish'd. I commit it to your Direction, and leave it to make its Appearance when you think it convenient.

In the first Place, it has been observed, that you are not ready to carp on every Occasion, but wait your Opportunities, and when you refute any thing, make use of Facts and Reasons. So long ago as the last general Election in *Scotland*, you distinguish'd yourself by a solid Confutation of all that was advanced to prejudice that Transaction in the Opinions of the People. Your reasonable and moderate Addresses from time to time to the People, have been much taken notice of, as also your Essays on the *Power* of the *Crown*, and the *Interest* of the *Commons*. These Things have been read by, and made great Impressions on, Impartial Men in the Country, who enter'd into the Meaning, and conceiv'd a just Notion of the Honesty of your Intention in writeing such Pieces, in spite of all the Imputations of your Adversaries. We can read, said they, as well as Mr. *D'Anvers*, we understand Language and Policy as well as Mr. *Common Sense*, and we can judge for ourselves as well as any of our Conducters or Directors. 'Tis therefore to no purpose for these Folks to tell us that *Freeman* is a Blockhead, and can't write; this is calling us so, who after several Years Acquaintance with his Works, are convinc'd he can: And as to the ORGAN, we never knew that it was a Disgrace, but thought an Accomplishment. However, if his Antagonists were of some such settled Profession, we should know the better how to get some Account of them, and where to find them. An Organist is no great Post; but how are we sure other Writers have, or deserve better?

Your steady Adherence and open Attachment to the Honourable Person they attack, is another Motive to their Hatred. They always wish to see their Adversaries deny their Charges, in hopes of raising their own Reputation by their Proofs. But you have always barr'd this Passage, by a fair owning what was true, and disproving the rest as soon as it has been hinted, as in the Case of a supposed Reflection on a deceased Patriot, with which you was directly charg'd, and a formal Story told of the Reproof given you, tho', as you shew'd afterwards, you never knew a Tittle of the Matter; which they never had the Assurance to deny, tho' they were so impudent as to advance the contrary. In proportion to the Weight you acquir'd by these modest Means, the Malice of the Enemy increas'd, and does still increase. It is a tacit Refutation which offends them, more than if you retorted all their ill Language with Interest. It is a Sign their Noise and Nonsense makes no Impression upon you, but you act according to the Judgment you make of Things, and not in conformity to the Passions and Clamour of other People. Your Moderation therefore is inflaming, and that Coolness which you express and recommend, provokes beyond any thing that could be said in another Stile; thus you see with all your Care that you have invented a new Kind of Abuse, and that you have an Invective which they know not how to bear or return.

The miscellaneous Papers you frequently send abroad contribute not a little to heighten that Indignation your Writing-Brethren have against you. By this Artifice you have secur'd a Reputation they cannot reach, since the most determin'd Enemies you have cannot avoid owning, that when *Freeman* does not meddle with Politicks he is an agreeable Writer, and when his Poetry is not Pangyrick, it is very pretty. This is such an Impeachment of their own Judgment when they come to censure your political Essays, as exposes them, when your Friends dispute in your Favour, to Ridicule as well as Conviction. No wonder then that these Writers who foresee Consequences better, would have them dissemble their Opinion rather than injure their Party, and decry what they admire as well as that at which they take offence. It is unjust indeed, but then it is expedient; it is contrary to the Rules of Equity, but in all other Respects agrees with the Practice of the Faction. But notwithstanding all their Efforts, I am persuaded you will never be hurt from this Battery. Ordinary Readers have not the same Interests with opposite Writers; they are angry only when you attack their Notions; and therefore, when in treating Moral Subjects you agree with their Sentiments, they think you are coming over, and while they are your Converts, persuade themselves you are theirs.

After all the Pains I have taken, I think I have some Right to offer you my Advice. The Method you have hitherto pursued, *Freeman*, is a good one, and therefore let nothing beat you out of it. If they rage, be you calm; if they insult, do you bear it with Patience; refute solidly their Charges, and pity them when they call Names. But in the midst of this Moderation, never spare their Arguments. let your Fire fall upon them, and keep your Coolness for their Persons. In the next place, entertain us in the Summer with Papers of Amusement. Employ our Time in the Winter sometimes by a Series of Papers. Your *Life of* BURLEIGH, and many other things of that Kind, have pleas'd the best Judges, and will stand the Test even of succeeding Times, when the Gross of what has been written in these will meet with the Contempt they deserve. Be assur'd, that whatever angry Men may suggest, your Works, if they have Merit, will meet with Success; and in a Persuasion of this, neither despair when you are told your Writings are despis'd by your Foes, nor exult on the good Opinion of your Friends. The one ought to keep you on your Guard, and the other ought to keep up your Spirits. But I perceive I have drawn my Letter already beyond its due Bounds, and shall therefore conclude with begging your Excuse for the Freedom I have taken.

I am your true Friend, and
Norwich, Aug. 30. *very humble Servant,*
1741. J. E.

I should be extremely ungrateful to so kind and able a Correspondent not to publish his Apology, which is a much better one than I could have made for myself: But at the same time I do this, I declare I abide by it, and that I will not trouble the Publick for the future with any Pieces from my own or my Correspondents Pens on this Subject: It is enough they indulge us on Publick Affairs, without being troubled at every Turn with our Paper Squabbles.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Sept. 9. Wind W. S. W. Arrived the Warren, Nicholls, from Antigua; the Adlington, Clayton, from Liverpool; and a Snow from Dublin.

Deal, Sept. 9. Wind W. S. W. Remains his Majesty's Ship Lyme, and Drake Sloop; the Lady Elizabeth, ——, for Portsmouth. Arrived the James Tatnall, from Jamaica; the Hunter, Davis, from Carolina; the Edward and Mary, Littler, from Chester.

Gravesend, Sept. 9. Pass'd by the Augustus Cæsar, Hampton, from Leghorn; the Phenix, Ellis, and the Dispatch, Coopton, from Jamaica; the Martha, Girrard, from Antigua; the Industry, Chesholm, from St. Kitts; the Diligence, Filliner, from Havre-de-grace; the Willing mind, Stephenson, from Rouen.

Arrived

At Leghorn, the Mermaid, Bell, from London, and the Italian Merchant, Taylor, from Messina.

At Genoa, the Don Carlos, Diggs, from London.

At Antigua, the Sea-nymph, Geare, from South Carolina.

LONDON, September 11.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France.

From the Paris Letter of September 16. *N. S.*

The last Letters from Toulon, which are of the 27th ult. say, that the Squadron of 13 Men of War in that Harbour only wait for Sailing Orders, and for the Arrival of the Commodore de Caylus with his Ships; and that the Convoy was arriv'd from Corsica, with a great Part of the King's Forces that were in that Island.

The Duke de St. Aignan, late the King's Ambassador at Rome, arriv'd here last Saturday.

The Lively Man of War, Capt Frogmore, arri... at Antigua the 14th of July last from Jamaica.

Last Week Mr. Robert Martin was chosen May... Joseph Withers, Esq; (the present Mayor) was cho... High Alderman, and Mr. Joseph Bushell, Sheriff ... the City of Worcester for the Year ensuing.

On Monday last Mr. Alderman Cave was unanimously elected Mayor of Bedford for the ensuing Year.

1148

The

The Board of Green Cloth give their Attendance every day, to be ready on the first Notice to furnish the Yachts with necessary Provisions for the Reception of his Majesty on his Return home, who is expected about the 20th of next Month.

Yesterday new Arms, &c. were deliver'd to the First Regiment of Foot-guards, and their old ones deposited in the Tower.

Norfolk-House in St. James's Square, where his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales lately resided, is fitting up for the Reception of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Yesterday Morning the Books of his Majesty's Ships the Cambridge and Elizabeth, lately arrived from Jamaica, were sent to Portsmouth, to pay the Wages due to their Companies to the 31st of December last.

The Officers and Companies of his Majesty's Ships concern'd in taking the St. Sebastian y las Animas, a Spanish Privateer; as also in re-taking the Kirle Brigantine, and the Hopewell Sloop, will be paid their respective Shares of the Head-Money, with the Value of the Hull and Furniture of the former, and likewise the Salvage for the others at Plymouth, by the Agents to the Captors, on the 16th and 17th instant.

Yesterday the Parliament met at Westminster, and by virtue of a Commission sign'd by the Lords Justices, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Isla, and others, were farther prorogued to the 27th of October next.

The same Day the Lady of Col. Fielding, Brother to the Earl of Denbigh, was safely deliver'd of a Daughter, at his House in Burlington-street.

Mr. Wilson, of the Oldest Lottery-Office at Charing-Cross, being a large Subscriber in this present Lottery, is now ready to dispose of the Tickets, either singly or in large Parcels, on the most reasonable Terms; likewise to divide them into Shares, such as Halves, Quarters, Eighth and Sixteenth Parts, for the Conveniency of small Adventurers, constant Attendance being given at the Office for that Purpose. His Register-Book is open for entering the Numbers of Tickets, from which all Persons who register with him are sure of the most correct as well as early Accounts being sent to any Part whatsoever, whether Prize or Blank.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge	Morning		Evening	
	00	00	00	08

Bank Stock 140. 5 8ths for the Opening. India Nothing done. South Sea 101 7 8ths. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 98 7-8ths to 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 94. Five per Cent. ditto 73 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 87 to 86 7 8ths. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 3l. 18s. Premium. Bank Circulation 6l. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 5 8ths Prem. English Copper 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

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BAYLE's Historical and Critical DICTIONARY. The *Second Edition*, carefully collated with the several Editions of the Original; in which many Passages are restored, and the whole greatly augmented; particularly with a Translation of the Quotations from eminent Writers in various Languages. To which is prefix'd, The LIFE of the AUTHOR, revised, corrected and enlarged. By Mr. Des Maizeaux, F. R. S.

N. B. There are a small Number on a Fine Large Paper.

Printed for J. Walthoe, *over-against the* Royal-Exchange *in* Cornhill. *Of whom Gentlemen, possessed of any Part of this Work, may have the Remainder to perfect their Volumes.*

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Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World *is a Work of so vast a Compass, such endless Variety, that no Genius, but one adventurous as his own, durst have undertaken that great Design. I do not apprehend any great Difficulty in collecting and common-placing* an Universal History *from the whole Body of Historians; that is nothing but mechanic Labour. But to digest the several Authors in his Mind, to take in all their Majesty, Strength, and Beauty, to raise the Spirit of meaner Historians, and to equal all the Excellencies of the best, is* Sir Walter's *peculiar Praise. His Style is the most perfect, the happiest, and most beautiful of the Age he wrote in, majestic, clear and manly; and he appears every-where so superior, rather than unequal to his Subject, that the Spirit of* Rome *and* Athens *seems to be breath'd into his Work.*

Henry Felton, D. D. in his Dissertation on the Classics, p. 116.

Lottery-Office, August 28, 1741.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to enable the Commissioners for Building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, &c. *Do hereby give Notice, That the Third Payment of Two Pounds on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England on or before the 18th of September next; the Cashiers being ready to receive the same.*

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Beautifully printed, Price 6d.

Being the compleatest Book of the Kind ever publish'd.

A LIST of the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal.

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A LIST of the *last* and *present* House of Commons, printed in opposite Columns, with the several Alterations which happened in the last Parliament by Deaths, Promotions, &c.

LIKEWISE,

An Alphabetical List of the present Members (*properly distinguish'd according to the Plan in the* Craftsman) with the Names of the *Shires, Cities,* or *Boroughs*, which they now represent, or represented the last Parliament, the Number of Parliaments for which they have been chosen, and the Places of their Residence in Town.

N. B. *They may be sent by Post under a Franked Cover.*

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To which are added,

1. A Prefatory Discourse; containing an Answer to all the Objections of the Writer of a Popish Book, intituled, *The Catholick Christian instructed*, &c. With many new Facts and Testimonies, in farther Confirmation of the general Argument of the Letter. And,

2. A Postscript, in which Mr. Warburton's Opinion, concerning the Paganism of Rome is particularly considered.

By Conyers Middleton, D.D. *Principal Librarian of the University of* Cambridge.

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With Exact LISTS of the several Parliaments, of the Voters Pro and Con, and the Numbers upon the Division in each remarkable Debate.

Dublin Printed, London Reprinted, with large Additions not in the Irish Edition, and sold by John Torbuck, in Clare-Court, Drury-lane.

NB Vols. X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, may be had separate to complete Gentlemens Sets that bought the former Nine Volumes.

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N B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Stypticke Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be sensible that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most Degree.

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WHich in a few Days infallibly Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, Vapours in Women, so as never to return again, be it so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the much, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels Crudities, offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, trouble Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Stu Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd o dering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, th much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chym prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mi Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bring Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, ing the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spi regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of N so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Va are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly evince.

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By a pleasant and delightful Chymical Powder, so in its Effects, that not one in five thousand that take it a Cure; and safe in Operation, that the most aged, young Infants, may take it with the greatest Safety; neither purges nor causes the least Disorder to the Pa only operates gently by Urine, and keeps the Body temperate; but it very powerfully rectifies both the Blo Juices, takes off the Acridness thereof, which is the true of this Distemper, and destroys it Root and Branch, many thousands that have taken it find to their unspea Comfort and Satisfaction.

It is sold for 3s. 6d. each Box, at Mr. King's Pictur in the Poultry; and at Mr. Martin's, a Hosier's sho Sign of the Duke of Cumberland, in Cranbourn-Alley Leicester-Fields, and no where else in England.

To the Publisher of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Coffee-house, near the Monument, Aug. 24, 1741.

SIR,

SIR, I am an entire Stranger to the Gentleman who publish'd in your Paper of the 18th instant, an accidental Conversation which pass'd between him and me at this Place, on the Subject of *Incendiary Writers*, I am oblig'd to have Recourse to you; as well to entreat his Pardon for the Offence I was guilty of towards him, as to acknowledge the Candidness in publishing my Expressions with that Regard to Truth.

For my Unpoliteness with the utmost Confusion, that so warm a Friend to his King and Country as this Gentleman appears to be, will think this Disavowal of my Rudeness, a sufficient Atonement for the Incivility that arose solely from my Regard for Truth. From his poring over the *Craftsman* of that Day I concluded him to be one of those weak, misled Persons that swallow too implicitly the *poisonous, diffusive* Doctrine daily propagated by that and other *Incendiary Writers*; and as I have ever look'd upon such Writers to be secretly in the *Pay*, and under the *Direction of our Foreign Enemies*, how cautiously and artfully soever they intrench themselves behind the sacred and venerable Rampart of *Liberty*, I confess myself to have been heated with that *virtuous Indignation*, which, when it had hurry'd me, at that time, beyond the Bounds of good Manners, should warm the Breast of every *Englishman* that wishes well to the true Interest of his Country, or the Honour of his Prince.

Unwarrantable soever this virtuous Prejudice to the Measures of the present Government be, I find it cannot be avow'd with Impunity. Those who would warn the Publick for the foremost *Champions* of Liberty are the first to refuse it to all those that happen to differ from them in Opinion; as if *Liberty* had been the Property of those alone who traduce the Government, and that its Friends had no Claim to the Freedom of Speech. This Monopoly of *Liberty* is certainly Foreign to our Constitution: Nor is it consistent with the Rules and Laws of Equity, that a Man, or Set of Men, should be attack'd, and yet he or they shall be deny'd the natural Benefit of Self-Defence. Suppose one or more be employ'd to vindicate the Government, and call its *Secret Enemies*, is it not natural so to do; and necessary; and was it not always done? Nay, from the Virulency of the present *Licentious Writers* does not shew the absolute Necessity of a Counter-Scheme? Wherein consists the Crime of employing such Writers as Agents? wherein the Odium of being employ'd in so laudable an Undertaking?

But supposing the Writers on the Side of the Government had been consider'd for their Time, how do they deserve the Epithet of *Mercenaries*, any more than those that are known to *hire* themselves out to *Booksellers* and Printers? So far they are upon the Level; but they differ widely as to the *Intention*. Herein they are as opposite as an *Angel of Light* and the *Prince of Darkness*. The one draw their Pens in Support of a lawful, mild, and legal Government; the *other*, to *sap* and *undermine* it. The *first* advise *Concord* and *Unity*, as the Bulwark of our *Liberties*, and the best and only Means against the Power and Artifice of our *Foreign Enemies*; the *other* use every Art, and every Falshood, to dissolve that *Union* on which alone the National Happiness depends.

Nor can I, on a Supposition that the Writers who appear in behalf of the Government, are consider'd for their Trouble by those whose Duty it is to support and defend the Constitution by all lawful Means. But why may it not be rather supposed that many Gentlemen write spontaneously, as I am sure I do at present, to secure a Government under which they enjoy the Blessings of *Liberty*, and the fullest Security for their Rights and Privileges? Is it just, is it charitable, to calumniate and misrepresent his Way of thinking in Politicks any more than in Religion? Why shall I be arraign'd for justifying that which I think to be right, any more than for professing a Religion which I thought to be erroneous? Let it be however absurd, however destructive of all Society such Conduct would be, 'tis that of all the Writers on the Side of the *Opposition*. With them, all who vindicate the Conduct of his Majesty and his Ministry, all who vindicate the Honour and Dignity of *Parliament*, are Hirelings, Sycophants, and Slaves; and all who vilify and traduce the Legislature, the Prince, and the Government, are *Worthies* and *Patriots*. Such is the *Incongruity* of the *Factious*, such the *Licentiousness*, solely owing to the too great Indulgence and Lenity of the present Administration of which I complain'd in that Conversation which the *Champion* animadverts upon in his Paper of *Saturday* last.

This Author, who it seems is highly incens'd for being call'd the *Scrub-Captain*, rants and swaggers like his Predecessor in the *Moorfields* Circle, because I asserted that our *Modern Patriots* acted upon the same *Self-Interest Principles* with those that *oppos'd* and *clogg'd* King *William*'s Administration; and yet he himself clearly gives up the Point in the very next Paragraph. 'It cannot 'be deny'd, says he, that *Liberty* was then (in King 'William's Reign) pleaded by those very *Patriots* '(many of them at least) who wanted only to gratify 'their *Avarice* or *Ambition*.'— And lower, 'And 'that the *Contentions* among our *Leading Men* have '*generally* been for the *largest Share of the Spoil*.' He might have said *always* since the *Revolution*: For since that happy Period, I defy him to point out any Attacks upon *Liberty*, any Stretching of the *Prerogative*, that could give a colourable Excuse for the unsafe, undutiful Liberties we have, and now see daily taken with the Government.

'But, *adds this Writer*, must we therefore (because 'most of our *pretended* Patriots have hitherto acted on 'the Principles of Avarice and Ambition) suppose this 'Cry of *Liberty* was never rais'd but from *mercenary* 'Considerations? If so, how shall we justify the great 'Deliverance brought about by the Revolution.'— If this Writer had cast his Eye on the *Declaration of Rights*, he might have seen, that the very first Article of it justify'd the Opposition in those Days. But will he say that any Prince since, much less the August Prince who fills the Throne at present, *hath assum'd and exercis'd a Power of dispensing with and suspending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws, without Consent of Parliament*. But I suppose he will refer us to Messengers, Excisemen, Soldiers, and Justices, for an Answer, as he does when I defy him and his Fellow-labourers to *point out any one Act of Power, inconsistent with Liberty and the Laws, since the Accession of the present Royal Family*.

If *Messengers* were to make answer to this plain but important Interrogatory, they might as safely answer in the Negative, as they can in the Affirmative that the seditious Licentiousness of the present Age is owing to the Restraint laid upon them of not punishing *incendiary Libellers* according to Law.

See here, in this very Paper, [the *Champion*] the Effects of the Restraint laid by our over indulgent Superiors on *Messengers*, in the Execution of their Offices: See the absolute Necessity of putting the Laws in Execution against the *Seditious* and *Disaffected*. 'And who, says 'this *incendiary Liberty-monger*, with the Authority of 'that Declaration [*of Rights*] on their Side, need be a-'fraid or asham'd to say, that *no Prince whatever ought* '*to be trusted?*'— This is speaking plain with a Witness; here the *Mask* is let drop, and the *Republican* appears in his true Colours; in such odious Colours as I am sure are not warranted by the *Declaration of Rights*, either imply'd or express'd. I thought our Kings were by the Constitution intrusted not only with the whole Executive Power, but with many other high Prerogatives. — But see how a Man may be in Error all his Life, till Captain *Vinegar* is pleas'd to set him right. Since then a *Commonwealth* appears to be the *Goal* to which our *Liberty mongers* drive, let us for a Moment examine the Difference between that and the Government as it happily stands at present, and see which is most likely to secure *Liberty* and *Property*.

Such is our present Constitution, that no Supplies of Money can be levy'd on the People without their own free and voluntary Consent in Parliament, no not even for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown. Here then is an invincible Barrier against the Possibility of Arbitrary Power. But how would it be in case of a *Commonwealth*, either Aristocratical or Democratical: Then would the *Power* and *Purse* be in the same Hands; and when Sovereignty and the Raising of Money are so united, who shall prevent them, if they will, from governing arbitrarily? Who shall oppose their levying what Taxes they in their supreme Wisdom shall think fit? Who shall dare to refuse the Payment of such Taxes; or who shall, or can say, he has any more *Liberty* or *Property* than they please to allow him? — *Utrum horum mavis accipe.*

You see, Sir, that Necessity more than Choice obliges me to become your Correspondent. I think it necessary to justify what I had accidentally advanced in Conversation with an unknown Gentleman. Tho' I should be both afraid and asham'd to say, that *our Kings ought not to be trusted*, I confess I am neither, to say, That we shall never be happy whilst *Libellers* are suffer'd with Impunity. I am, &c

A WEST-INDIA MERCHANT.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, Sept. 8. Arriv'd the Windsor, Chalfers, from Virginia; the Samuel and Betty, Slade, and the Elizabeth, Mollineux, both from Stockholm.

Arriv'd at Barbados, the Berkley, Dobb, and the St. George, Boughan; and at Virginia, the Cape-Coast, Smith, all of this Place from Guiney.

Bristol, Sept. 9. Arriv'd the Jefferys, Smith, the Seneca, Jones, and the Betsey, Doubt, from Jamaica.

Falmouth, Sept. 7. Arrived the Mary, Bown, from Newcastle.

Plymouth, Sept. 8. Wind S. W. Came in his Majesty's Ship the Deptford's Prize; the Dolphin, Walker, and the Jane, Gilard, from Swanzey; the Daniel and Richard, Hooper, from Riga for Bristol; the Mary, Fortune, from Rotterdam.

Dartmouth, Sept. 8. Wind S. S. W. blows hard. Came in the Farant, Young, from Liverpool for London, very leaky.

Weymouth, Sept. 9. Wind S.W. Arriv'd the Charming Edith, Watson, the Eliza, Turner, and the Success, Pearce, from Newcastle. Yesterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Charming Kitty, Eames, from London for Limerick, Put back the Mary, Best, from hence for London; 'having lost her Bowsprit, Fore-'mast, and Maintop-mast, last Friday Night off the 'Isle of Wight.' This Day sailed the Charming Joan, Jeans, for London.

Cowes, Sept. 9. Wind S. W. Came in the Jonge Jan Wybrants, Caay, from Zant for Hamburgh; the Ann, Flyalway, from Cork for Roan; the St. Peter, Peters, from Rochelle for Hamburgh; the Stabbington, Mauger, from London for Falmouth; the King's-fisher, Luce, from Jersey for London. Sailed the Lovely Betty, Wane, for London; and the Angel Raphael, Winter, for Norway.

Portsmouth, Sept. 10. Wind S. W. Yesterday arriv'd at Spithead the Chatham Man of War, Capt. Strange, from Barbados; and the Saudades, Veale, from London for Lisbon.

Dover, Sept. 10. Wind S. W. and blows hard. Arrived the Sarah Galley, Green, the Princess of Wales, Redwood, and the Sarah, Remick, all from Barbados, 'who with the three Ships arriv'd in the Downs were 'convoy'd home by his Majesty's Ship the Chatham.' Also arriv'd the Rapahanock, Wilcox, from Virginia; the St. George, Wright, from Gibraltar; the Fame, Franck, from Montserrat; a Brigantine from Jamaica, and several others unknown, 'the Wind blowing so 'hard this Morning and so much Sea, that our Boats 'could not go off.

Deal, Sept. 10. Wind S. W. Arriv'd the Mary's Reign, Kelly, the Dispatch, Finney, and the London, Pipon, from Barbados; the Bosphorus, Richards, and the Walpole, Elphingston, from Leghorn; the Warren, Nickolls, from Antigua. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Lyme, and Drake Sloop; with the Lady Elizabeth, —, for Portsmouth.

Gravesend, Sept. 10. Pass'd by the Llandovery, Blanket, the Ebenezer, Macky, and the Falmouth Man of War, Capt. Maynard, all from Jamaica; the William and Ann, Maine, from St. Kitts; the Willing mind, Ruse, from Diep.

Arrived

At Barbados, the Ann, Thornton, from Lancaster.

LONDON, September 12.

Extract of a Letter from St. Ives, Huntingdon, Sept. 9.

'Yesterday Morning, about three Quarters after Elev-'en, a very violent Hurricane of Wind arose from 'the Western Quarter, which did not continue half an 'Hour, during which Space of Time it blew down the 'Spire belonging to our Church (which was reckon'd

'one

' one of the fineſt Spires within 40 Miles of this Place) ' directly upon the Body of the Church, which was ' beat down by the Vehemence of the Fall, and there ' is thereby done, as near as can at preſent be compu- ' ted, 1,500 l. Damage, beſides the Damage done to ' many other Buildings in Town, which is not at pre- ' ſent to be valued; alſo to Abundance of large Trees, ' the greateſt Arms of which were blown about in the ' Air for a conſiderable Space of Time like Feathers.

' The Spires of Hemingford and Bluntiſham Churches ' were likewiſe blown down, and it is computed that ' the Damage done to the Rector's Houſe and Gardens ' of the latter Place amounts to upwards of 500 l.

' There is ſcarce a Windmill left ſtanding within ſe- ' ven or eight Miles of this Place; the Loſs of thoſe al- ' ready come to Hand are, Bourne, one (wherein a ' Man and a Boy were kill'd); Elſeworth, one; Fen- ' ny Stanton, one; Over, one; Willingham, three; ' Bluntiſham, one, wherein one Man was kill'd; thoſe ' that are left are ſo miſerably ſhatter'd, that they will ' not be fit for Uſe under a great Expence. At Long ' Stanton, the Mill was remov'd ſome Inches out of its ' Place, and had there been one ſtrong Blaſt more, that ' muſt have gone. There is no gueſſing at the Damage ' ſuſtain'd during the Storm's Continuance, and no ' Tongue can expreſs the great Conſternation of the ' People.

' And at Stourbitch Fair many of the Booths there ' were laid flat, in one of which a poor Woman who ' has kept the Fair upwards of 70 Years, and is 102 ' Years of Age, lay then a dying by the Bruiſes ſhe re- ' ceiv'd.

' Large Trees were blown up by the Roots in the ' adjacent Fields; but little or no Damage is done in ' the Town of Cambridge or Villages about it.'

Extract of a Letter from Lynn in Norfolk, Sept. 9.

' Yeſterday we had ſuch a Hurricane that the like ' was never known here. The Spires of two Churches, ' which were Sea-marks into the Channel, are blown ' down; and leſt it may lead Mariners into a Miſtake, ' there is a Pilot Sloop attending at Ferrier Bay with a ' Flag flying.'

Capt. Richards, of the Boſphorus, ſpoke with the Betty, Duncomb, from London for Guiney, in Latitude 46 N. all well.

On Thurſday laſt dy'd of the Small pox the only Son of Mr. Douglas, an eminent Surgeon in Downing-ſtreet Weſtminſter.

SITTINGS

Appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. Sir JOHN WILLES, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, in and after Michaelmas-Term, 1741.

Middleſex.		London.	
Wedneſday	October 28	Wedneſday	Novemb. 4
Monday	Novemb. 9	Tueſday	Novemb. 10
Monday	Novemb. 16	Tueſday	Novemb. 17
Monday	Novemb. 23	Tueſday	Novemb. 24
After Term.		After Term.	
Monday	Novemb. 30	Tueſday	Decemb. 1.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	00 41	01 11

Bank Stock Nothing done. India Nothing done. South Sea 102 to 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 5 8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 99 to 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan 93. Five per Cent. ditto 73 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 87. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 17 s to 18 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Stebun-heath, alias Poplar Marſh SEWERS.

Whereas a new Admeaſurement and Plan have been made of the Lands within this Level, by Order of the General Seſſion of Sewers, held for the ſaid Level on the 5th of May 1740: This is to give Notice, that the ſaid Plan, with the Admeaſurement, is, by Order of the Committee appointed by the ſaid Seſſions, left at the Houſe of Mr. Benjamin Coker ſenior, the Expenditor, near Limehouſe Church, for the Inſpection and Peruſal of the ſeveral Owners and Occupiers of the ſaid Lands: And if any of the ſaid Owners or Occupiers are diſſatisfied with the ſaid Admeaſurement, and deſire to have their Lands re-admeaſur'd, the Meaſurers appointed by the ſaid Committee will be ready to re-admeaſure the ſame, with any proper Perſon they ſhall appoint, till the 31ſt of October next.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

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PRINCIPAL PERSONS for any of the above Premiſes are deſired to enquire at the *Tilt-Yard Coffee-houſe, Whitehall*, for Mr. Patrick Stracpole, from Eleven till Two o'Clock: *And about Army Affairs*, for Benjamin Calverley.

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